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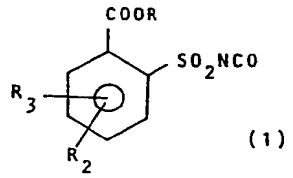
(54) Substituted benzenesulfonyl isocyanates and preparation thereof.

(57) Benzenesulfonyl isocyanates of the general formula



(1)

wherein R is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or cycloalkylalkyl, any of which may be substituted;

R_2 is H, halogen, alkyl, $-NO_2$, $-OCH_3$, $-SCH_3$, CF_3, SO_2CH_3, $N(CH_3)_2$, CN;

R_3 is H, Cl, Br or CH_3;

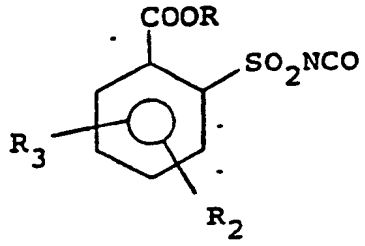
are valuable intermediates for the production of N-(heterocyclicaminocarbonyl)arylsulfonamides having herbicidal and plant growth regulant activities.

The n vel compounds (I) can be made by reacting the corresponding sulfonamide with phosgene.

EP 0 046 626 A2

"Substituted b nzenesulfonyl isocyanat s and preparation thereof"

This invention concerns novel substituted benzenesulfonyl isocyanates and a process for their preparation. The novel compounds all have a carboxylic ester substituent in the ortho-position. They may be represented by the general formula:



(I)

wherein

R is C_1-C_{12} alkyl; C_3-C_{10} alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br, 0-2 methoxy groups; C_3-C_6 alkenyl substituted with 1-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br; C_5-C_8 cycloalkyl; C_5-C_8 cycloalkenyl; C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, alkyl substituents of C_2-C_4, F, Cl or Br; C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylalkyl; C_4-C_8 cycloalkylalkyl with 1-2 CH_3; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $\underset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2OR_7$

where R_7 is $-CH_2CH_3$, $CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl, $-CH_2CH_2Cl$, $-CH_2CCl$; $+CH_2CH_2O+_{\overline{n}},R_8$; $+\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2O+_n,R_8$ where R_8 is CH_3, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl, $-CH_2CH_2Cl$, $-CH_2CCl_3$, and n' is 2 or 3;

R_2 is H, Cl, Br, F, C_1-C_3 alkyl, $-NO_2$, $-OCH_3$, $-SCH_3$, CF_3, SO_2CH_3, $N(CH_3)_2$, CN;

R_3 is H, Cl, Br or CH_3.

The compounds of general formula (I) are valuable intermediates for the preparation of the N-(heterocyclic-aminocarbonyl)arylsulfonamides disclosed in our EP-A-7687, to which the reader is referred for further information. The said arylsulfonamides possess potent herbicidal and plant growth regulant activities.

The following preferences for certain substituents in the compounds of general formula (I) are based primarily on the activity of the N-(heterocyclicaminocarbonyl)aryl-sulfonamides obtainable from them:

1) A compound of general formula (I) wherein R_3 is H and is para to the sulfonyl group.

2) A compound of preferred 1) wherein R is C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_4 alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0 - 3 atoms of F or Cl and 0 - 2 methoxy groups; C_3 - C_6 alkenyl; C_3 - C_4 alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, $-C_2H_5$ and Cl; C_4 - C_7 cycloalkylalkyl; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2OR_7$; $+CH_2CH_2O+_2R_8$ or $+\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2O+_2R_8$ where R_8 is CH_3, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$ or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$.

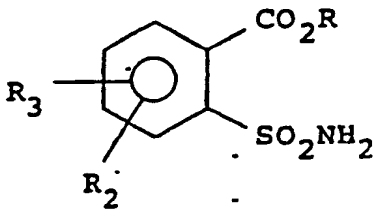
3) A compound of preferred 2) wherein R_2 is H, Cl or CH_3 and R is C_1 - C_4 alkyl; C_3 - C_4 alkenyl; C_2 - C_3 alkyl substituted with $-OCH_3$ or Cl; C_3-alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl; cyclohexenyl; cyclohexyl substituted with 1-3 methyl groups; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$ where R_7 is $-C_2H_5$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$; or $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OC_2H_5$.

4) A compound of preferred 3) wherein R_2 and R_3 are both H.

5) A compound of preferred 2, 3 or 4 wherein R is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_2 - C_3 alkyl substituted with Cl; C_3 - C_4 alkenyl; $-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OCH_3$; $-CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OC_2H_5$; or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$.

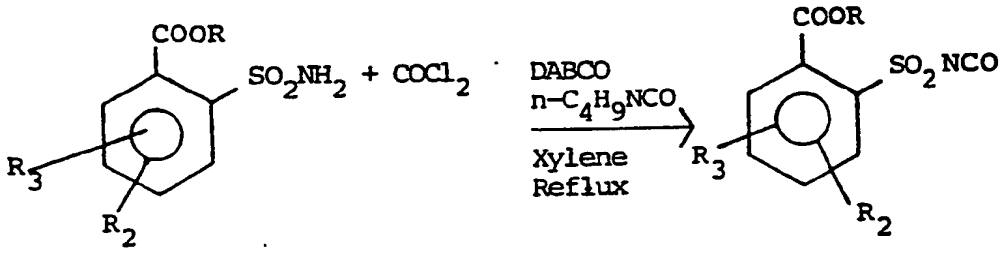
Compounds of particular interest include methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate and isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

The compounds of general formula (I) can be made by reacting a corresponding sulfonamide of general formula



(II)

wherein R, R_2 and R_3 are as hereinbefore defined, with phosgene. A preferred method of carrying out this reaction using catalytic amounts of an alkyl isocyanate and 1,4-diaza[2,2,2]bicyclooctane is illustrated below:



(II) (I)

A mixture of the appropriate sulfonamide, e.g. an o-alkoxycarbonyl benzenesulfonamide II such as the methyl ester, which is known in the art, an alkyl isocyanate such as butyl isocyanate and a catalytic amount of 1,4-diaza [2,2,2]bicyclooctane (DABCO) in xylene or other inert solvent of sufficiently high boiling point (e.g. >135°) is heated to approximately 135°. Phosgene is added to the mixture until an excess of phosgene is present as indicated by a drop in the boiling point. (The mixture is heated further to drive off the excess phosgene). After the mixture is cooled and filtered to remove a small amount of insoluble by-products, the solvent and

alkyl isocyanate are distilled off in-vacuo leaving a residue which is the crude sulfonyl isocyanate I.

The following Examples are given by way of illustration only. All temperatures are in ^{o}C.

EXAMPLE 1

Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate

A stirred mixture containing 157 g of methyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate, 73 g of butyl isocyanate 0.3 g of 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane and 1.0 ℓ of xylene was heated to reflux for one half hour. Phosgene gas was then passed into the system under a dry ice reflux condenser allowing the reaction temperature to drop to 120°. This addition was continued until the reflux temperature remained at 120° without further phosgene addition. The temperature of the reaction mixture was then raised to 136° (by removal of the dry ice reflux condenser) after which it was cooled to room temperature and filtered. Evaporation of the filtrate yielded the desired crude sulfonyl isocyanate which could be purified by distillation at 132-138°C under 1.0 to 1.1 mm of mercury pressure. The product is extremely reactive with water so contact with moisture should be scrupulously avoided.

EXAMPLE 2

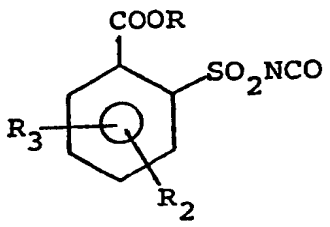
Isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate

To 60.7 g (.25 mole) of isopropyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate in 300 ml dry (molecular sieves) xylenes was added 25.0 g (.25 mole) N-butyl isocyanate and .1 g 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane. The mixture was heated to reflux temperature and phosgene was slowly bubbled through the solution for 2 hours.

An infrared spectrum of the reaction mixture indicated formation of the desired sulfonylisocyanate (2250 cm^{-1}). The resulting cloudy solution was cooled to room temperature and decanted from a small amount of solid impurity. Evaporation of the resulting clear solution yielded the desired crude sulfonyl isocyanate, which was used in subsequent steps without further purification.

Analogously to these Examples one may prepare the isocyanates listed in Table I.

TABLE I



R	R_2	R_3
CH_3	5-F	H
CH_3	5-Cl	H
CH_3	5-Br	H
CH_3	5-NO_2	H
CH_3	5-OCH_3	H
CH_3	5-CH_3	H
CH_3	5-i-C_3H_7	H
CH_3	5-SCH_3	H
CH_3	5-Cl	3-Cl
CH_3	5-Cl	3-CH_3
CH_3	5-F	3-Cl
CH_3	5-NO_2	3-Cl
CH_3	5-Br	3-Br
C_2H_5	6-Cl	H
C_2H_5	H	H
CH_3	6-Cl	H
CH_3	3-CH_3	H

TABLE I (continued)

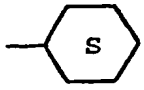
R	R_2	R_3
$\underline{n}$-C_3H_7	H	H
$CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$	H	H
CH_2CH_2Cl	H	H
$(CH_2)_9CH_3$	H	H
	H	H
CH_3	4-Cl	H
$\underline{n}$-C_4H_9	H	H
$CH(CH_2)_4CH_3$, CH_2CH_3	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$	H	H
$CH(CH_3)CH_2Cl$	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$	H	H
$CH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2Cl$	H	H
$CH_2CH(Cl)CH=CH_2$	H	H
$CH(CH_2Cl)CH_2Cl$	H	H
CH_2CCl_3	H	H
CH_2CF_3	H	H
CH_2CH_2Br	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	H	H
$(CH_2CH_2O)_2C_2H_5$	H	H
$CH_2CH=CH_2$	H	H
$(CH_2)_4CH=CH_2$	H	H
$CH(CH_3)(CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$	H	H
CH_3	4-Cl	5-Cl
CH_3	4-Cl	5-Cl

TABLE I (continued)

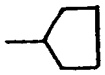
R	R_2	R_3
CH_3	4-F	H
CH_3	4-Br	H
$CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H
$(CH_2)_4CH_3$	H	H
$CHCH_2CH_3$ CH_2CH_3	H	H
$CH_2CHCH_2CH_3$ CH_3	H	H
$CHCHCH_3$ CH_3CH_3	H	H
CH_2CBr_3	H	H
$CHCH_2Cl$ CH_2F	H	H
	H	H
$CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H
$(CH_2)_{11}CH_3$	H	H
$CH-(CH_2)_9CH_3$ CH_3	H	H
$CH-CH=CH(CH_2)_2CH_3$ C_2H_5	H	H
$CH(CH_2)_7CH_3$ $CH_2CH_2CH_3$	H	H
$CH_2C=CHCH(CH_3)_2$ Cl	H	H
$CH_2CH=CCl_2$	H	H
$CHCH=CF_2$ CH_3	H	H

TABLE I (continued)

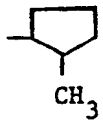
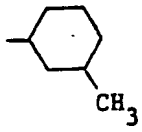
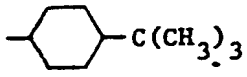
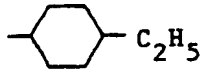
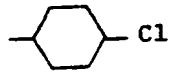
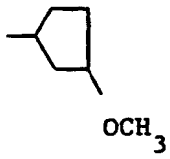
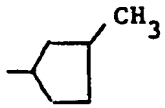
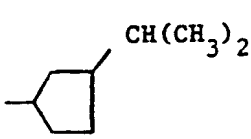
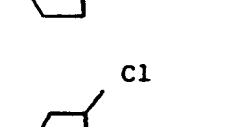
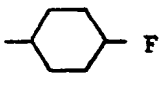
R	R_2	R_3
$CHCH=CBr_2$ CH_3	H	H
$(CH_2)_5CH_3$	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
-cyclo C_8H_{15}	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H

TABLE I (continued)

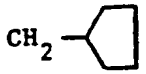
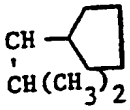
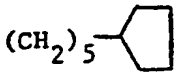
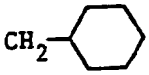
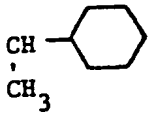
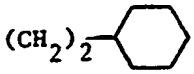
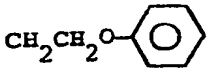
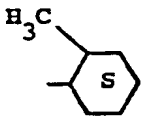
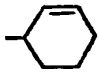
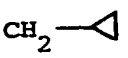
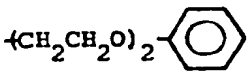
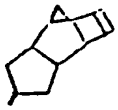
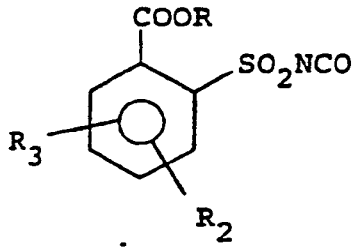
R	R_2	R_3
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
$(CH_2CH_2O)_2C_2H_4Cl$	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH(CH_3)_2$	H	H
$CH_2CH_2OC_2H_4Cl$	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
$CHCH_2OCHCH_3$ $CH_3 \quad CH_3$	H	H
$+CH_2CH_2O)_2-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H
	H	H

TABLE I (continued)

R	R_2	R_3
$-(CHCH_2O)_2CH_2CH_2Cl$ (CH$_3$)	H	H
$CH_2CH_2CH_2O-C_6H_5$	H	H
	H	H
$-(CH_2)_4C(Cl)=C(Cl)-Cl$	H	H

Claims

1. A compound having the general formula



(I)

wherein

R is C_1-C_{12} alkyl; C_3-C_{10} alkenyl; C_2-C_6 alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br, 0-2 methoxy groups; C_3-C_6 alkenyl substituted with 1-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br; C_5-C_8 cycloalkyl; C_5-C_8 cycloalkenyl; C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, alkyl substituents of C_2-C_4, F, Cl or Br; C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylalkyl; C_4-C_8 cycloalkylalkyl with 1-2 CH_3; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle |}{CH}}-CH_2OR_7$

where R_7 is $-CH_2CH_3$, $CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl, $-CH_2CH_2Cl$, $-CH_2CCl$; $\{CH_2CH_2O\}_{\overline{n}}R_8$; $\{\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle |}{CH}}CH_2O\}_{n'}R_8$ where R_8 is CH_3, $-CH_2CH_3$ $-CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl, $-CH_2CH_2Cl$, $-CH_2CCl_3$, and n' is 2 or 3;

R_2 is H, Cl, Br, F, C_1-C_3 alkyl, $-NO_2$, $-OCH_3$, $-SCH_3$, CF_3, SO_2CH_3, $N(CH_3)_2$, CN;

R_3 is H, Cl, Br or CH_3.

2. A compound of claim 1 wherein R_3 is H and is para to the sulfonyl group.

3. A compound of claim 2 wherein R is C_1 - C_6 alkyl; C_2 - C_4 alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0 - 3 atoms of F or Cl and 0 - 2 methoxy groups;

C_3 - C_6 alkenyl; C_3 - C_4 alkenyl substituted with 1-3 Cl atoms; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, $-C_2H_5$ and Cl; C_4 - C_7 cycloalkylalkyl; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2OR_7$; $+CH_2CH_2O+_2R_8$ or $+\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2O+_2R_8$ where R_8 is CH_3, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$ or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$.

4. A compound of claim 3 wherein R_2 is H, Cl or CH_3 and R is C_1 - C_4 alkyl; C_3 - C_4 alkenyl; C_2 - C_3 alkyl substituted with $-OCH_3$ or Cl; C_3-alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl; cyclohexenyl; cyclohexyl substituted with 1 - 3 methyl groups; $-CH_2CH_2OR$ where R_7 is $-C_2H_5$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$; or $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OC_2H_5$.

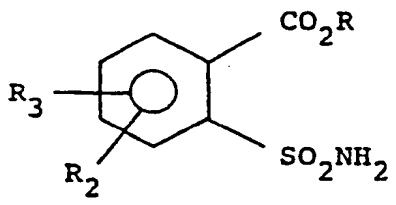
5. A compound of claim 4 wherein R_2 and R_3 are both H.

6. A compound of claim 3, 4 or 5 wherein R is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_2 - C_3 alkyl substituted with Cl; C_3 - C_4 alkyl; $-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OCH_3$; $-CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$; $-\underset{CH_3}{CH}CH_2OC_2H_5$; or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$.

7. Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

8. Isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

9. A process for preparing a compound of claim 1 which comprises reacting a compound of general formula



wherein R, R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, with phosgene.

10. A process of claim 1 wherein said reaction is performed in the presence of a catalytic amount of an alkyl isocyanate and a catalytic amount of 1,4-diaza[2,2,2]bicyclooctane in an inert solvent.